

CLOTURE RULE FOR TREATY IS BOOKED TO FAIL

Republicans Assert They Have Strength Enough to Enforce Senate Rules.

CRISIS AGAIN POSTPONED

White House Now Said to Favor Underwood's Plan for Conciliation.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Interest in the treaty situation once more is divided between the White House and the Capitol. Despite yesterday's denials that President Wilson had authorized any statement that he favored the adoption of the Underwood conciliation committee resolution, now it appears that this certainly is what the White House would like rather than the Hitchcock plan of bringing the treaty to the floor again. All this providing the present bipartisan conference brings no result.

The Underwood proposal represents a general hostility to the Hitchcock leadership, for Senator Hitchcock has said that if the present conferences fail there will be no chance of results through a formal conciliation committee. So he has declared in favor of bringing up the treaty again in open Senate.

The White House intimation of favor for the Underwood plan was interesting for two reasons. One was that it seemed to make the White House a partisan of the Underwood side as against the Hitchcock faction as to methods of dealing with the treaty. This would be a decided victory for Underwood in the struggle for the leadership between himself and Senator Hitchcock.

Hitchcock Plan Embarrassing.

Furthermore, the suggestion that the White House would favor the Underwood conciliation plan carries with it the presumption that the Administration would be willing to accept a compromise reached through the efforts of the conciliation committee. Inasmuch as such a compromise would have to be pretty nearly an acceptance of the Lodge reservations, the suggestion is that the Administration is getting ready to accept that basis of settlement.

Senator Hitchcock's proposal to bring the treaty to the floor caused some embarrassing demonstrations to-day on the Democratic side of the aisle. A number of Democratic Senators admitted themselves decidedly opposed to that plan. They pointed out that to do this would be to reopen the long debate, to crowd all regular legislative business to the wall, to sidetrack appropriation measures and generally demoralize the general conduct of affairs.

The Democrats are anxious to avoid the charge that by forcing the treaty once more to the front they have become responsible for such a demoralization of the legislative programme. They have been accused so often of legislative incompetence that they wish to avoid a repetition of that charge. They hope that the present session will fail to accomplish an important volume of business, but they want it to fail in such fashion as to justify them in attributing all the responsibility to the Republicans. For them to wreck the legislative programme by forcing another long debate on the treaty would be equivalent to assuming the very responsibility they are anxious for political reasons to shoulder off on the Republicans.

Can Defeat Closure Rule.

So Senator Hitchcock found himself confronted to-day with a considerable disaffection among his Democratic followers. Yet he was not disposed apparently to change his tactics. He said this evening that if the conference failed to produce results soon he would announce that on some stated date, perhaps February 10, he would move to take up the treaty in the Senate.

"We have completed a count of noses and know that we have the votes to defeat a proposition for closure on the treaty; and, after that, if necessary, to defeat its ratification," said one of the leaders of the Republican irreconcilables. His confidence was reflected in the statements by some of his colleagues.

Aside from this announcement from the irreconcilable camp, no programme was made to-day. It was expected a crisis would be reached at this afternoon's sitting of the bi-partisan conference that has been attempting to effect a compromise on the reservations. Instead, the conference was not held because of the inability of Senator Lenroot (Wis.) to be present. The Senator was detained because of the grave illness of a daughter.

It had been expected that, unless definite progress should be made by the conference to-day, Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) would announce definitely his intention to bring the treaty before the Senate.

Goes Over to Next Week.
But a brief respite was secured on account of Senator Lenroot's absence. The conference postponed from to-day will take place to-morrow afternoon. The impression this evening was that the crisis will not be reached to-morrow. Senator Hitchcock will leave to-morrow night for a business trip to Nebraska, which will keep him away until the middle of next week, and this provides a further excuse for staving off the decision that both sides would prefer not to reach any earlier than is necessary. Senator Underwood is determined to have his conciliation plan tried out. He

was back in his Senate seat to-day from the first time in several days, having been ill. "I haven't had time," he said, "to inform myself about developments while I have been away, but I still am of the opinion that if the conference fails, the committee of conciliation should be created. I am not going to hurry it, but in due time I will bring it up."

Do you feel that, if the conference fails, there still will be a chance of getting results through your plan?" he was asked.

"Yes, I do," he replied. "A formal committee of five Democrats and five Republicans would be expected, after a thorough investigation of the situation, to report its findings. If it found a way to ratification, well and good. If it found that there was no way to ratification, at least we should have the satisfaction of a definite report telling that no plan could be devised, and then we should be justified in accepting the situation and proceeding to other measures for dealing with the facts; making peace by other processes, and so on."

Complicates Leadership Fight.
The contest over the Democratic leadership continues complicated more or less with the treaty situation. So long as the treaty continues the absorbing business before the Senate, Senator Hitchcock as acting leader has a certain advantage: the power remains in his hands until it is formally taken out of them. The Democratic caucus directed that it should be called together again to-day for the leadership whenever Senators Hitchcock and Underwood, the rival candidates, should unite in a call. There was broad intimation to-day that under this elastic arrangement the whole matter might remain unsettled until next autumn. Neither Senator would care to sign the call at a time when he suspected the other particularly wanted it, because he naturally would suspect that his rival anticipated a victory. So the whole matter seems likely to remain in suspense indefinitely.

Neither Senator Hitchcock nor Senator Underwood of course will admit such an attitude toward it. Both reiterated to-day their desire to have the business settled as soon as practicable, but neither had any date in mind when the caucus might be expected to hold another session.

INTEREST ON LOANS TOTALS \$325,000,000

Britain Heads List in Report to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Accrued interest on loans to European countries totals approximately \$325,000,000, according to a table submitted to-day to the House Ways and Means Committee by the Treasury Department, which plans to defer collection for a few years pending reconstruction.

Great Britain owes the most interest, the total on loans to that country being \$144,440,827. Interest owed by other countries is: France, \$94,021,749; Italy, \$34,256,589; Russia, \$16,832,662; Belgium, \$11,465,278; Czechoslovakia, \$1,667,083; Serbia, \$917,239; Rumania, \$609,873, and Liberia, \$548.

CHANGING N. H. CONSTITUTION.

Seven Amendments to Be Voted On at Next State Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day, having voted to submit the following amendments to the people at the next regular State election: To require the Legislature to impose classified, graduated and progressive taxes on incomes; to require similar action on property passing by will or inheritance; to give the Governor power to veto appropriation bills; to provide for reduction of the House of Representatives by adopting a basis of votes cast instead of population; to amend the Bill of Rights by striking out exemption from military service on the ground of conscientious objections; to amend the Bill of Rights by striking out the word "Protestant" and the words "rightfully sounded on evangelical principles"; and to amend the Bill of Rights so that pensions shall not be granted more than one year at a time. The convention refused to submit to the people proposals to extend the full right of suffrage to women in advance of national action; to eliminate the Governor's council; to abolish the State Senate, and to endorse the initiative and referendum.

To End Housing Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A bill proposing abolishment of the United States Housing Corporation and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of property acquired by it was reported favorably to-day by the Senate Public Buildings Committee, which has held extensive hearings.

Uruguayan Minister Nation's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is returning home from Paris, where he served as peace delegate, arrived here to-day as the guest of the nation. He was welcomed by Secretary Lansing and other officials.

In A.D. 1826

NINETY FOUR

Years AGO

1 Fifth Avenue and 39th Street gave little promise in 1826, of its future eminence

Cotton Cottage, near 39th Street and Fifth Avenue looked quiet enough in those days.

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO CHOOSE!

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GLASS CALLS HALT ON FURTHER LOANS

Says U. S. Cannot Tax People to Meet Deficiencies of European Governments.

RELIEF IN DISARMAMENT

Tells Chamber of Commerce Countries Must Turn to Taxes and Industry.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Carter M. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, is opposed to the international movement sponsored by leading American business men, for an international conference to settle with the backing of all the Governments interested, the economic questions facing the world. He makes it plain that he sees in the movement an effort to shoulder upon the American people more of the burdens of Europe. The United States, he says, "could not, if it would, assume all the burdens." He states that the American people should not be asked and would not respond to the demand that they finance the requirements of Europe in so far as they result from the failure of European countries to rehabilitate their own credit.

The Secretary's views on the subject were sought by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which, with the support of 400 of the leading business and financial figures of the country, issued the call for the international meeting. They were given in forceful fashion in a letter of response delivered to-day.

Says Inflation Must Cease.

Portions of the Secretary's letter follow:

"The Governments of the world must now get out of banking and trade. Loans from Government to Government not only involve additional taxes or borrowings by the lending Government with the inflation attendant thereon but also a continuance by the borrowing Government of control over private activities, which only postpones solution of the problems."

"The Treasury is opposed to governmental control over foreign trade and finance, and even more opposed to pri-

vate control. It is convinced that the credits required for the economic restoration and revival of trade must be supplied through private channels; that as a necessary contribution to that end the Governments of the world must assist in the restoration of confidence, stability and freedom of commerce by the adoption of sound fiscal policies, and that the Reparations Commission must adopt promptly a just and constructive policy."

"The memorial, which was simultaneously circulated in Europe, differs in its scope and character from the one presented in the United States. The European memorial contains some passages omitted in the American memorial which apparently advocate further governmental financial assistance and also request the respective Governments to designate representatives to attend the proposed conference which would give it an official character."

For Free Competition.

"From the moment of the cessation of hostilities the Treasury of United States has pursued a policy of looking toward the restoration as promptly as possible of normal economic conditions, the removal of governmental controls and interferences and the restoration of individual initiative and free competition in business."

"Rightly or wrongly a different policy has been pursued in Europe. European governments have maintained since the cessation of hostilities of embargoes on the export of gold. The rectification of the exchanges now adverse to Europe lies primarily in the hands of the European governments. The normal method of meeting an adverse international balance is to ship gold. The refusal to ship gold prevents rectification of an adverse exchange. The need of gold embargoes lies in the expanded currency and credit structure of Europe. Relief would be found in disarmament, resumption of industrial life and activity and the imposition of adequate taxes and the issue of adequate domestic loans."

"The American people should not, in my opinion, be called on to finance, and would not in my opinion respond to a demand that they finance the requirements of Europe in so far as they result from the failure to take the necessary steps for the rehabilitation of credit."

"Such things as international bond issues, international guarantees and international measures for the stabilization of exchange are utterly impracticable so long as there exists inequalities of taxation and domestic financial policies in the various countries involved; and when these inequalities no longer exist such devices will be unnecessary."

Calls Proposal Unthinkable.

"It is unthinkable that the people of a country which has been called to submit to so drastic a programme of loans to ship gold, should be asked by the United States, which called for financing from current taxes a full one-third of the war expenditures, including loans to the Allies, should undertake to remedy the inequalities of exchange resulting from a less drastic policy of domestic taxation."

adopted by the other governments of the world.

"The United States could not if it would assume the burdens of all the world. It cannot undertake to finance the needs of Europe because it cannot shape the fiscal policies of the governments of Europe. The Government of the United States cannot tax the American people to meet the deficiencies arising from the failure of the governments of Europe to balance their budgets, nor can the Government of the United States tax the American people to subsidize the business of our exporters. It cannot do so by direct measures of taxation, nor can it look with composure on the manufacture of bank credit to finance our exports when the requirements of Europe are for working capital rather than for bank credit."

"If the peoples and governments of Europe live within their incomes, increase their production as much as possible and limit their exports to actual necessities, foreign credits to cover adverse balances would most probably be supplied by private investors and the demand to resort to such impracticable methods as government loans and bank credits would cease."

"Private investors can only make loans to the extent of their savings in excess of domestic capital requirements, and then will only make them to the extent that they have confidence in the securities or obligations. The adoption of the measure I indicated should add to the confidence of the private investor."

"If the Chamber of Commerce of the United States considers it advisable and desirable to designate representatives to attend an unofficial conference the Treasury does not desire to offer any objection provided the scope and character and limitations of such a conference as well as the impossibility of United States Government action are clearly indicated."

TAX WILL AVERAGE \$550 TO A FAMILY

Federal Forecast Made by Representative Luce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Government taxes during 1921 will amount to approximately \$550 for every family in the United States, Representative Luce, Republican, Massachusetts, declared to-day in the House. Criticizing the Federal Reserve Board for issuing \$3,000,000,000 in notes, Mr. Luce said there was an impending "financial menace." The Federal reserve system, he said, has "never shown any test."

Representative Heflin, Democrat, Alabama, replied that the reserve act was "the best piece of legislation devised to break the Wall Street monopoly."

Lincoln's Birthday National.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A joint resolution declaring Lincoln's Birthday a national holiday was introduced to-day by Senator Sherman, Republican (Ill.), and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SIMS PREPAREDNESS ATTACK UNDER FIRE

Senate Board Will Sift This Special Phase of Admiral's "Expose."

ASK DANIELS FOR FACTS

Location and Condition of Every Ship at War's Declaration Is Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Charges by Rear Admiral William S. Sims that the navy was not prepared to enter the war in 1917 are to be investigated by the Senate sub-committee which is looking into his earlier charges. Acting on a written suggestion from the Admiral, Chairman Page of the Naval Committee asked Secretary Daniels to-day to submit full information as to the condition of the navy just before the United States entered the war.

Admiral Sims's letter to Senator Page amplified charges he had made before the sub-committee investigating the naval decorations controversy. After conference with Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee, Senator Page wrote to Secretary Daniels asking what ships were in commission prior to the declaration of war and their location upon the actual day this country entered the war. In addition Senator Page asked for the names of the ships ready for distant service when war was declared and the names of those not ready and the reason for their unpreparedness.

Investigation into the naval awards controversy was to have been resumed to-morrow, with Secretary Daniels testifying before the sub-committee, but owing to the illness of Senator Trammell (Dem.) of Florida, a sub-committee member, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday, at which time the Secretary will appear. The wider inquiry into Admiral Sims's charges of unpreparedness and failure to cooperate fully with the allied navies will be made later by the same sub-committee.

Sweetland Elected Chief Justice.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—Judge William H. Sweetland was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the General Assembly to-day. He succeeds Chief Justice C. Frank Parkhurst, resigned. Judge Sweetland has been on the Supreme bench ten years.

AIR SERVICE BILL FACES HARD ATTACK

Borah and Smoot Leaders in Opposing Measure for New Separate Bureau.

\$20,000,000 FUND ASKED

New Defends the Unification of Government's Various Aerial Branches.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill to establish a separate aviation service, independent of any existing department of the Government, was before the Senate to-day, and a sharp attack was made against it. Having the powerful backing of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill was regarded as not yet in serious danger in the Senate; but the assaults indicate still more serious opposition in the House.

Senators Borah (Idaho) and Smoot (Utah) directed their fire against the measure on the ground that it aims to establish a new department of the Government with all the personnel and general expense involved in such an establishment. While the director of the new organization is not to be a member of the Cabinet, the salary proposed for him, \$12,000, is the same as Cabinet members receive. Senator Smoot took to force a test of opinion by moving to reduce this salary to \$5,000. A roll call on the amendment was asked. A quorum call was ordered, but it failed to bring to the chamber the necessary quorum, and the Senate, unable to proceed, adjourned.

Senator New (Ind.), in charge of the bill, was asked repeatedly what the air administration was going to cost. He could not answer. The bill makes no direct appropriation. It transfers to the air organization some \$20,000,000 of existing appropriations now credited to other departments that deal with air service.

Senators New and Vardworth insisted the plan in the end would effect great economies besides putting aviation on a businesslike and efficient basis. They urged it as the best possible insurance against a future crisis when the Government might be compelled to im-

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Uptown
672 B'way, B'way Central Hotel.
562 B'way, Near Union Sq.
120 W. 34th St., Herald Square Hotel.
2 E. 42d St., over Codrington's.

provide an air service at huge cost, as it did during the late war.

Senator King (Utah) wanted a better explanation of why it was necessary to maintain so great a personnel of men who did not fly, as was the case during the war.

The test of strength will come to-morrow, on the Smoot amendment.

Accused of "Stretching" Money.

BERMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—According to charges in a warrant sworn out before the United States Commissioner here, Thomas L. Chase, an engineer, took nine 10 dollar bills, cut them into strips and made ten bills by pasting the pieces together, with the result that he is in the county jail facing a charge of mutilating United States currency.

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Paris has seen no blouses more individual—
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